



# FLORIDA HERITAGE

FALL 1996

## Citrus County

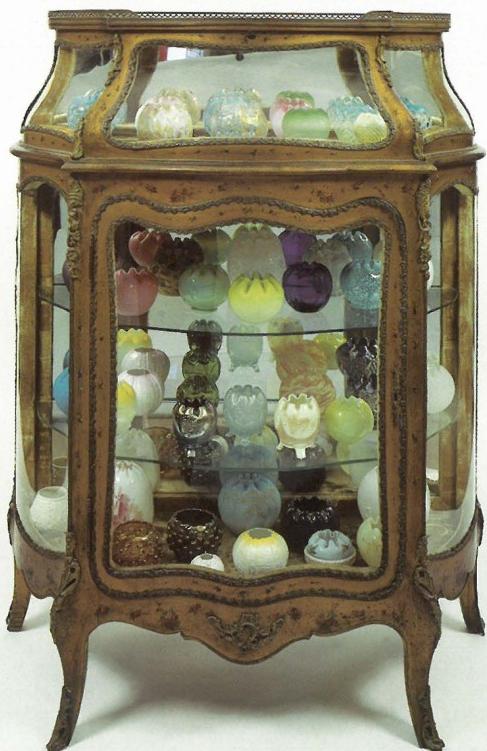
**History &  
Nature Make a  
Great  
Combination**

**Child of  
the Sun**

*Visit the World's Largest  
Collection of Frank Lloyd  
Wright Buildings*

**The Minorcan Trail**

*Mediterranean Culture in  
Northeast Florida*



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## Glimpses of Florida's Past

*Celebrating Florida's History: Works of Art from the Vickers Collection*



Fort George Island, Thomas Moran, 1880

Paintings and drawings depicting historical Florida characters and locations, including important works by Thomas Moran, Martin Johnson Heade, George Catlin, Robert J. Curtis, Louis Comfort Tiffany and others.

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With the support of the Metropolitan Dade County Cultural Affairs Council and the Metropolitan Dade County Board of County Commissioners. Sponsored, in part, by the State of Florida, Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Division of Cultural Affairs and the Florida Arts Council. Special thanks to the members of the Historical Association of Southern Florida.

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Take a "Wright" turn in Lakeland and visit the largest collection of Frank Lloyd Wright buildings in the world.



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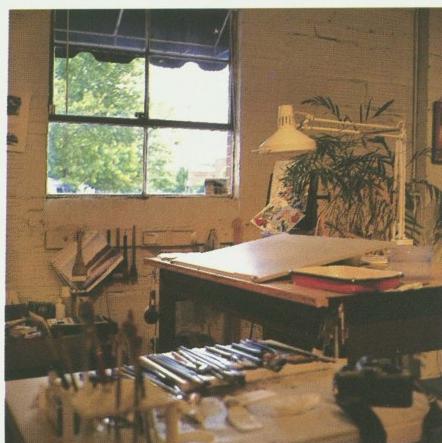
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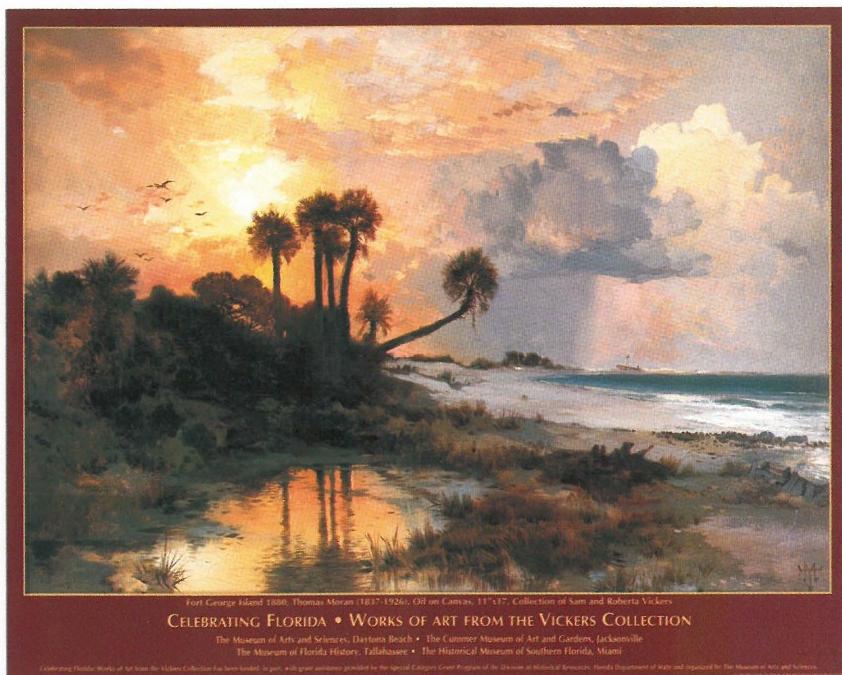
Arts, antiques, unusual gifts and great food are available in the small North Florida community of Havana where tobacco was once the economic focus.

**ON THE COVER:** Yulee Sugar Mill Ruins, Citrus County. Photo by Eric Dusenberry.

**BACK COVER:** South Miami Beach. Photo by Michael Zimny.

## CELEBRATE FLORIDA WITH WORKS OF ART FROM THE VICKERS COLLECTION

Now you can take home a part of this fabulous collection with this beautiful combination of the hardbound book: *Celebrating Florida: Works of Art from the Vickers Collection*, which has been called the most comprehensive study of Florida art currently available, and its companion 24"x30" fine art print of Thomas Moran's 1880 painting, *Fort George Island*.



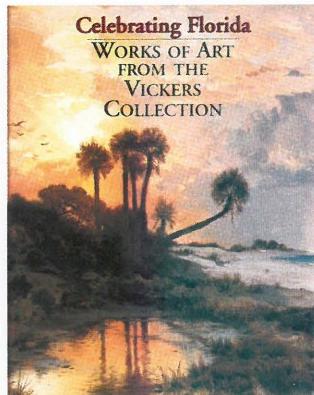
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Produced by The Museum of Arts and Sciences, 1040 Museum Blvd., Daytona Beach FL, 32114.  
For credit card orders or more information call the Museum at (904) 255-0285.

Celebrating Florida: Works of Art from the Vickers Collection has been funded, in part, with grant assistance provided by the Special Category Grant Program of the Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State. With additional support from Poe and Brown Insurance and SunTrust Banks of Florida.

## Travel with The Trust



Tallahassee, Florida  
Spring Insiders' Tour  
February 21-23, 1997

### Miami Beach, Florida

The 1997 Florida  
Trust Annual  
Statewide Meeting  
May 15-18, 1997



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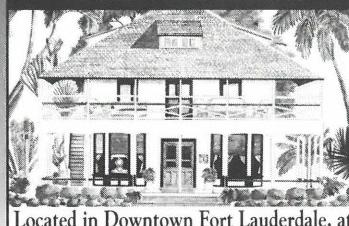
## See Fort Lauderdale Once Upon a Time

### Bonnet House



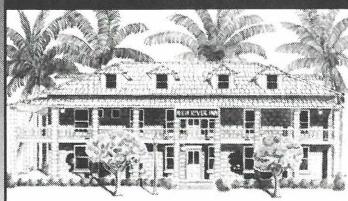
Located between the beach and Intracoastal Waterway just south of Sunrise Boulevard at 900 North Birch Road. (305)563-5393

### Stranahan House



Located in Downtown Fort Lauderdale, at  
Las Olas Boulevard and SE 6th Avenue.  
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### Historical Museum



Located in the Historic District at  
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(305)463-4431

Illustrations by Susan Devak

Bonnet House is a property of the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation.  
Funding provided by the Broward Community Foundation, and the Broward Cultural Affairs Council.



# FLORIDA HERITAGE



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## FROM THE SECRETARY

# FLORIDA HERITAGE HONORED BY MAGAZINE INDUSTRY

We are so pleased that the Florida Magazine Association has chosen *Florida Heritage* as the best consumer magazine in the state for publications with less than 50,000 readers. We have long believed that *Florida Heritage* provides what no other magazine does: a firm commitment to showcasing our state's unique historic places and events to entice residents and visitors to travel to these sites and become involved in their preservation. This year, as we begin our efforts to increase our readership, we hope to reach even more readers and tell them about the many treasures Florida has to offer. We promise you that we will continue the magazine's mission. You can look forward to reading about even more historic communities, archaeological sites, museums and folklife events during the coming year.

In this issue, you will read about the many special places in Citrus County, the little-known history of the Minorcan influence on our state, the historic community of Havana, and the wonderful collection of Frank Lloyd Wright buildings in Lakeland.

In future issues, you will learn about art deco architecture in Florida, Cedar Key and its important heritage, and sites related to the Spanish-American War as we celebrate its centennial. We hope you enjoy this and every issue!

**Sandra B. Mortham**  
**Secretary of State**



# *news & field notes*



LARRY BENVENTI

## **Key West Historic Bahamian House Restored**

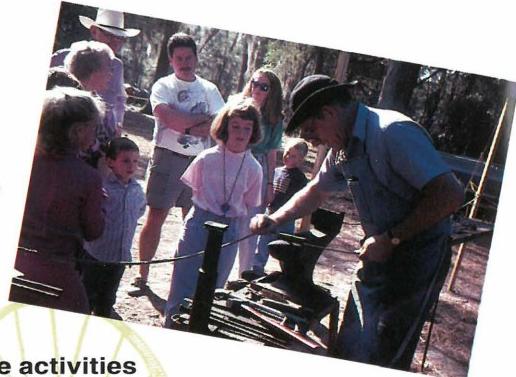
*The George Adderly House, the oldest residence in the Florida Keys outside of Key West, was recently restored by the Museums of Crane Point Hammock. The Caribbean-influenced tabby house was constructed in 1903 by black Bahamian immigrant George Adderly and became part of the first Bahamian settlement in the middle Florida Keys. The house is located in a historic nature preserve maintained by the Museums of Crane Point Hammock. The museum opened in 1990 and interprets the cultural and natural history of the Keys. Restoration of the house was assisted by a historic preservation grant.—M.Z.*

THE STEPHEN FOSTER STATE FOLK CULTURE CENTER

## **FARM LIFE PRESENTED TO FLORIDA STUDENTS**



Students from all over Florida are invited to participate in the 1996 Rural Folklife Days at the Stephen Foster State Folk Culture Center in White Springs this fall. The annual program, scheduled for November 6-9 and 12-15, will provide demonstrations and activities reflecting the traditional work and leisure activities of rural North Florida.



Many farm families grind sugar cane to make syrup, boil lye and fat for soap, can fruits and vegetables from their gardens, and construct quilts. Leisure time is often filled with storytelling, square dancing and playing games such as horseshoes. These activities and many others are demonstrated at Rural Folklife Days each fall.

Admission is \$3 per person, and the event is open to the general public as well as students. For more information, call the Bureau of Historic Preservation at (904) 487-



2333 or 1-800-847-PAST.—R.E.

## MARIANNA & QUINCY

TWO NORTH FLORIDA CITIES, Marianna and Quincy, recently made news as great places to live. Marianna made the grade in the latest edition of *The 100 Best Small Towns in America* by Norman Crampton. The only community from Florida to make this edition's list, Marianna was praised for its combination of small town charm, quality education, medical facilities and services, growing industry and outstanding recreation. The community of 6,200 serves as



## Two Small Florida Cities Make it Big

the county seat of Jackson County, which has among the lowest costs of living and housing in the state.

Marianna also is a Florida Main Street city, and through the program's efforts has seen more than one million dollars reinvested in its downtown district since 1992.

Forty miles to the east, Quincy was named an All-America City by the Allstate Foundation and the National Civic League. This designation recognizes communities which have demonstrated collaborative, grass-roots efforts to improve their quality of life.



**Marianna**

Quincy was praised for the strides the community has taken to reduce juvenile crime and infant mortality and increase adult literacy. The city was also cited for the success it has made in downtown revitalization through its Main Street program. Quincy was designated a Florida Main Street city in 1987 and has worked hard to preserve and revitalize its distinctive courthouse square historic district.—**M.Z.**

## Two Books, Video About Florida Honored

### TWO HISTORICAL BOOKS AND A VIDEO ABOUT THE CALUSA OF FLORIDA

were recently honored. The Florida Historical Society awarded its Rembert W. Patrick Prize for the best general book on Florida to *The African American Heritage of Florida*, edited by David R. Coburn and Jane L. Landers. This Florida Sesquicentennial book examines the history of race relations in the state. The Society awarded the Charlton W. Tebeau Book Award for the best book on Florida for young readers to *Fort Mose: Colonial America's Black Fortress of Freedom*. Both books were published by University Press of Florida.

"The Domain of the Calusa," a video reviewed in the spring issue of *Florida Heritage*, was awarded first prize for documentaries by the Wolfson Media Center film and media awards program. The video, partially funded by a historic preservation grant to the Nature Center of Lee County, was produced by the Florida Museum of Natural History.—**R.E.**



THREE FLORIDA STUDENTS WERE WINNERS at the National History Fair at the University of Maryland in June. Florida was represented by twenty-eight entries and received one first place finish and two second place awards, with several Florida students receiving special awards. The Museum of Florida History in Tallahassee sponsors the Florida History Fair

annually with winners going to the national competition in Maryland.

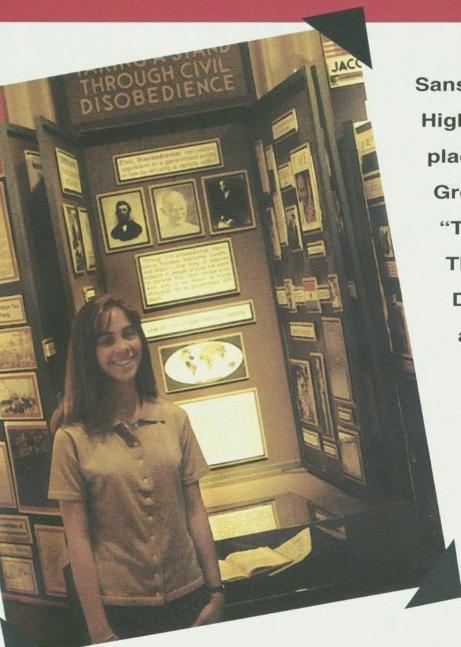
Michael Rasmussen and Stephanie

Sansing of Pensacola High School won first place for their Senior Group Project, "Taking A Stand Through Civil Disobedience." In addition, Larry Rivers of Cobb Middle School in Tallahassee won the second place national award in the Junior Historical Papers

category for his entry, "Charles K. Steele and the Tallahassee Bus Boycott: Taking a Stand Against Social Injustice." Bethanie Barber of Pensacola High School won the second place national award for her Senior Individual Project, "Taking a Stand: The Integration of Central High."

Special awards were given to Melanie Howell of Pensacola High School; Michelle Ohlson and Jessica Sapp of New Smyrna Beach Middle School; Brian Lasseter, Samuel Newlands and Eric Tittle of The King's Academy in West Palm Beach; Dominic Jones and Chris White of Brown Barge Middle School in Pensacola; Sarah New of Pensacola High School; and Larry Rivers of Cobb Middle School in Tallahassee.—PMP.

## Florida Wins Big at National History Fair



### African American Sacred Steel Guitar in Florida

# HEAVENLY MUSIC

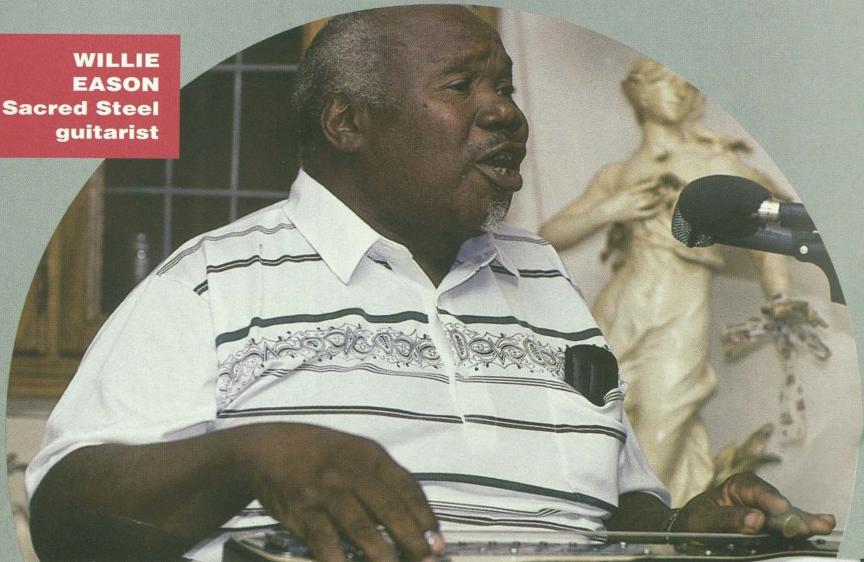
Arhoolie Records, internationally known for its ethnic and southern roots music offerings, will distribute a compact disc recording of "Sacred Steel: Traditional Sacred African-American Steel Guitar Music in Florida." It was originally produced as a cassette by the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources. The compact disc features performances by the state's best guitarists in the African American sacred steel tradition and was partially funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts.

The music is associated with the House of God (also known as the Keith Dominion) and the Jewel Dominion, both Holiness Pentecostal churches with a strong Florida presence. House of God members began playing sacred music on electric steel guitars in the late 1930s, and it quickly became an important part of their services, revivals and conventions. "In most churches you say, 'Where's the organist?' In the House of God they say, 'Where's the steel player?'" declares second generation sacred steel guitarist and Ft. Pierce native Reverend Aubrey Ghent.

Though the tradition exists in other states, sacred steel is particularly strong in Florida. Today this unique musical form is characterized by distinctive guitar styles and repertoire. Younger players, many of them related to the originators, continue to develop the tradition.

You can order a copy of "Sacred Steel: Traditional Sacred African-American Steel Guitar Music in Florida" from Arhoolie Productions, Inc., 10341 San Pablo Ave., El Cerrito, CA 94530, (510) 525-7471 phone, (510) 525-1204 fax. It is also available from the Museum of Florida History Gift Shop, 500 S. Bronough, Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250, (904) 488-1484.—T.B.

WILLIE  
EASON  
Sacred Steel  
guitarist





S T . A U G U S T I N E

## SECOND MASTER PLAN BEGINS ON LIGHTHOUSE

**N**ow that the first phase of renovation of the St. Augustine Lighthouse and Museum is complete, the Junior Service League which manages the facility is beginning its second master plan, which will include hands-on exhibits to give visitors a better understanding of the lives of lightkeepers.

During the first master plan, a sixteen year project which cost 1.2 million dollars, the light station was restored to its appearance during the Victorian era, including two gardens replicating those tended by the keepers' families. Living history interpreters in period clothing now welcome visitors and give tours.

The new exhibits in the tower are only the first phase of the second master plan. In the future, the interior of the keepers' house will be redesigned and interactive computers will be installed to provide access to information about the St. Augustine Light Station, including pictures, personal accounts, archives, text and video clips. A digital library will also provide access through the Internet.

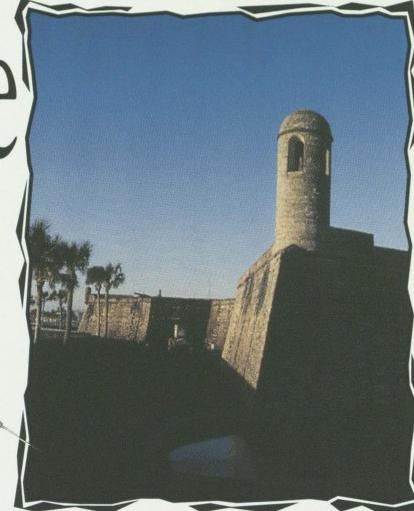
The lighthouse is located on Anastasia Island near the site of a watchtower built soon after the Spanish founded St. Augustine in 1565. The tower was subsequently

added to and improved by the British in 1763 and then the Americans in the 1820s. After the Civil War, a new lighthouse was built about a half-mile from the old one at a cost of \$100,000. The old Spanish tower eventually washed away.

Today, the Junior Service League of St. Augustine manages the St. Augustine Light-

house and Museum. Since 1980, the group has raised funds, including grants from the Florida Department of State, to repair the once-burned out keepers' house and reinstall the original Fresnel lens after it was damaged by rifle shot. The U.S. Coast Guard officially maintains the light. For more information, call (904) 829-0745. — R.E.

# St. Augustine. Founded When The Earth Was Still Flat.



When this seaside fortress was founded, most of the world's academics believed the Earth was still flat. Sure, Columbus sold his story to the queen. Society, however, thought he'd gone over the edge. Pedro Menendez de Aviles didn't care. He was busy laying claim to a breathtaking stretch of beach in The New World. Soon it was booming with activity. And cannons. Today, St. Augustine's architecture, cobblestone streets and mighty fortresses still reflect an age of discovery. And of disbelief. Eventually, the world came around. We hope you will, too.

**St. Augustine**

YOUR PLACE IN HISTORY.

For information on St. Augustine, or St. Augustine Beach on Anastasia Island call 800-OLD CITY (800-653-2489). Or write to St. Augustine Tourism, 88 Ribera Street, St. Augustine, Florida 32084. Funded by St. Johns County Tourist Development Council.

# CHILD OF THE SUN

FLORIDA SOUTHERN COLLEGE IN LAKELAND IS  
HOME TO THE WORLD'S LARGEST COLLECTION OF  
FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT BUILDINGS.

STORY AND PHOTOGRAPHY BY MICHAEL ZIMNY

"DESIRE CONFERENCE WITH YOU CONCERNING PLANS FOR GREAT EDUCATION TEMPLE IN FLORIDA. STOP. WIRE COLLECT WHEN AND WHERE I CAN SEE YOU." Florida Southern College was a tiny private institution in 1938 when its president, Dr. Ludd M. Spivey, telegrammed architect Frank Lloyd Wright and asked him to design a new campus for his Lakeland college.

"I have no money with which to build this modern American campus," Spivey later told Wright at his Wisconsin studio, "but if you'll design the buildings, I'll work night and day to raise the means."

It was the beginning of a marriage made in heaven. Over the next twenty years, Wright's genius made Spivey's dream a reality. Visiting the site of the new campus for the first time, Wright envisioned its buildings as a "child of the sun . . . rising out of the ground and into the light." Wright designed eighteen buildings for his college of tomorrow, twelve of which were built atop their hillside location.

At first sight, the modernistic campus may seem as removed from its central Florida home

as the far side of the moon, but a closer look reveals its inner harmony with the natural setting. Its design follows Wright's philosophy of an "organic architecture," complimenting rather than opposing the nature of its site. A series of covered walkways or esplanades connect its buildings, weaving in and out and moving up and down in broad steps as they gently follow the landscape. The buildings themselves are constructed of cast concrete blocks made from local sand and some



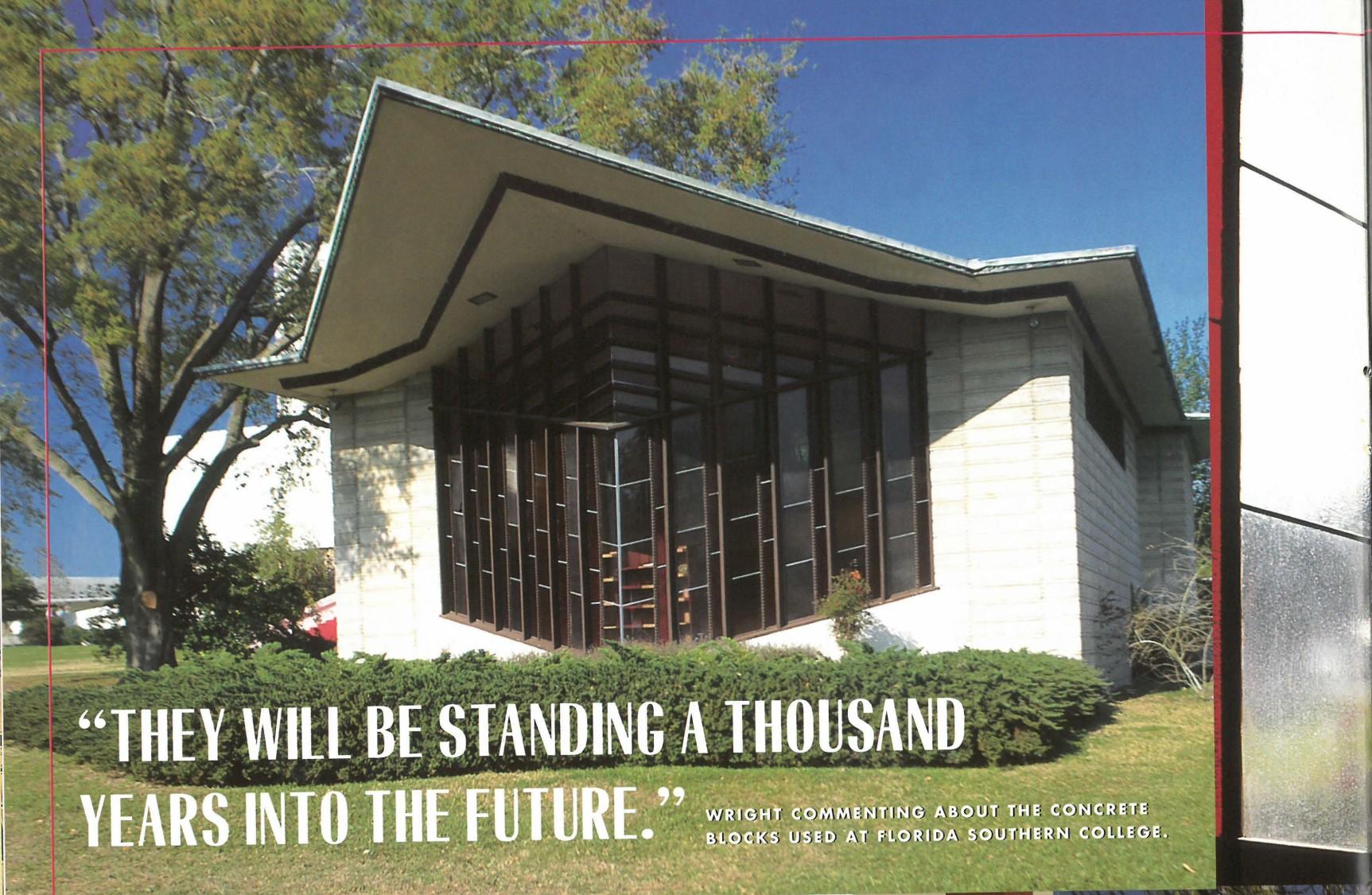
“...OUT OF THE  
GROUND, AND  
INTO THE LIGHT, A  
CHILD OF THE  
SUN...”

WRIGHT DESCRIBING  
HIS DESIGN FOR  
FLORIDA SOUTHERN  
COLLEGE.



The Annie Pfeiffer Chapel.

(Opposite Page) Interior of the Pfeiffer Chapel.



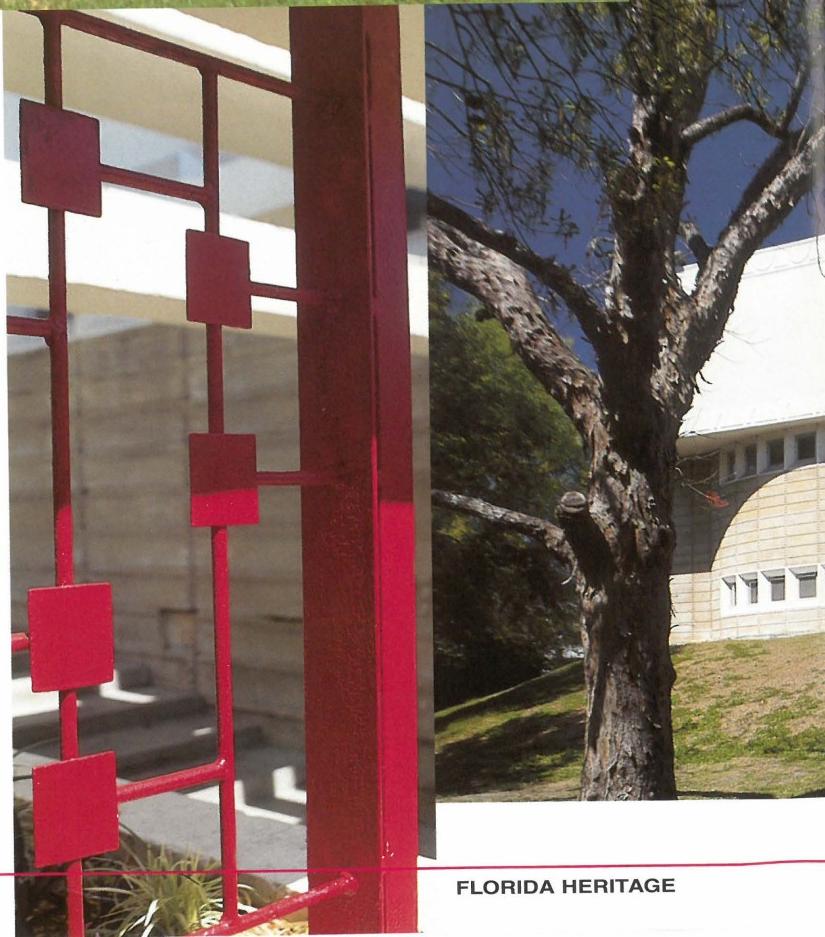
## "THEY WILL BE STANDING A THOUSAND YEARS INTO THE FUTURE."

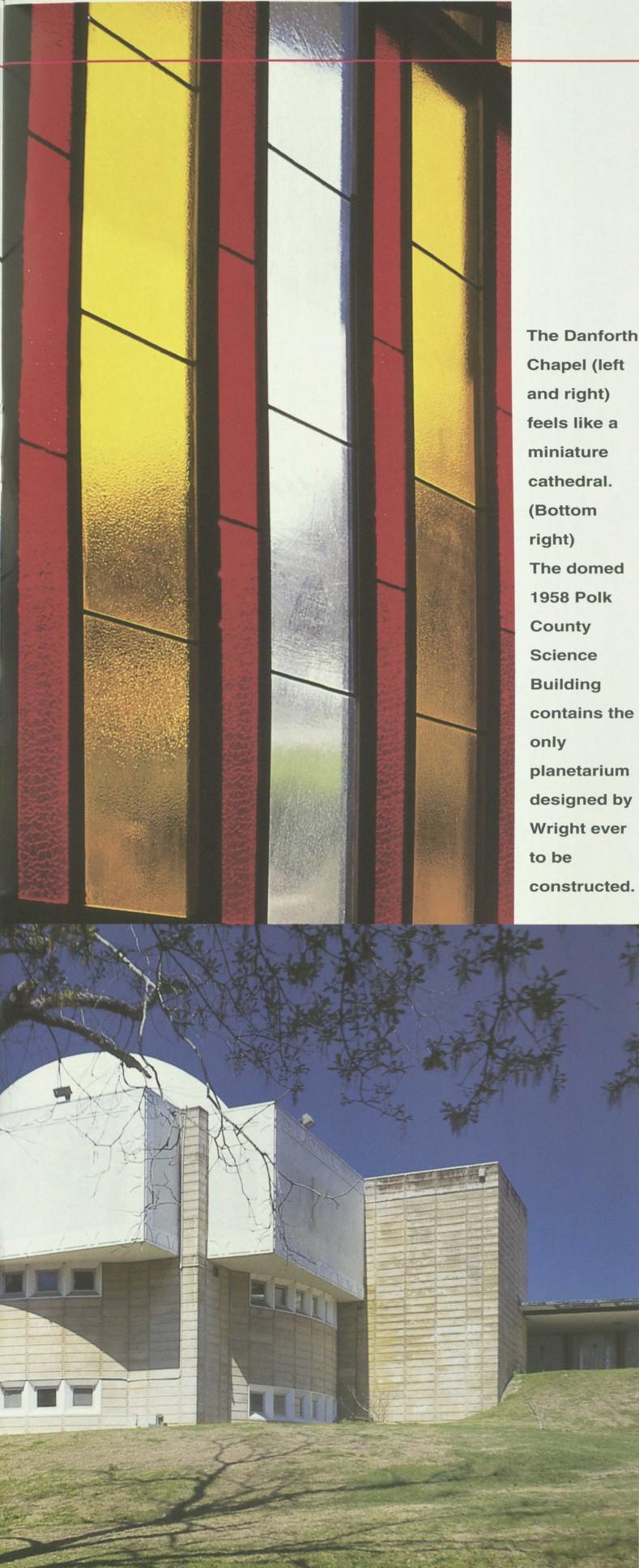
WRIGHT COMMENTING ABOUT THE CONCRETE BLOCKS USED AT FLORIDA SOUTHERN COLLEGE.

coquina. Red Tidewater cypress, another Florida material, is used in all their wood construction.

Begin your visit to the college at the Frank Lloyd Wright Visitor Center. Located in the school's original 1941 circular E.T. Roux Library, the center contains exhibits on Wright and the history of Florida Southern College, plus Wright drawings, furniture, stained glass and a gift shop. Walking onto the campus, notice its distinctive design, scale and detail. The overhang of the esplanades seems low, almost uncomfortably so. This is part of Wright's design aesthetic—he liked to contrast low, transitional areas such as breezeways and entrances with the high, open spaces found in many of his buildings. Another unique feature is the buildings' concrete blocks, embossed with geometric ornamentation or broken by L-shaped or square colored glass inserts. Steel reinforces the buildings, allowing the generous use of glass to, as Wright put it, "bring God's outdoors into man's indoors."

The focal point of the campus is the Annie Pfeiffer Chapel. Affectionately called "the bicycle rack in the sky" because of its steel and glass tower, the building was the first structure on the new campus to be built, constructed between 1939 and 1941 using student labor. A small, unassuming entrance gives little hint of the beautiful sun-lit space within. Light fills the hexagonal building, casting shadows against a sharp-angled concrete wall above the chapel's stage. Be sure to walk its hanging stairs, speckled by tiny





**The Danforth Chapel (left and right) feels like a miniature cathedral. (Bottom right) The domed 1958 Polk County Science Building contains the only planetarium designed by Wright ever to be constructed.**

flecks of light shining through colored bits of glass set in the building's concrete block walls.

A flight of steps cascade like water away from the front of Pfeiffer Chapel toward the smaller William H. Danforth Chapel. Completed in 1955, this tiny jewel of a building feels like a miniature cathedral. Danforth is the most intact building on the campus and still retains its original pews, cushions, flooring and leaded glass. Try to visit the chapel late in the afternoon when its westward facing windows dissolve into a blaze of ambers and reds and splash ribbons of color across its terra cotta-colored floor.

More surprises await you on the remainder of your visit. There's the domed 1958 Polk County Science Building, which contains the only planetarium designed by Wright ever to be constructed. Walking through the building, notice that its long corridor is divided into two levels. This is a subtle design used by Wright to make a distinction between the professors' offices on the upper level and students' classrooms on the lower. For a break from architecture, visit the Water Dome or a similar courtyard pool located in the Emil E. Watson Administration Building. To keep out of the sun, follow the 1.5 miles of esplanades as they meander across the campus.

For lovers of Frank Lloyd Wright architecture, a visit to Florida Southern College may be like a pilgrimage to Mecca. Wright, never one to underrate his own talents, apparently thought the same. In 1957, he wrote that Florida Southern was "probably the one entirely modern campus among all our educational institutions." Wright would also allow no tampering with any of his buildings—down to the smallest detail—following their completion. On one occasion, he received a call from President Spivey after a skylight over his desk had begun to leak. When asked what he should do, Wright replied simply: "Move your desk." ■

### To Learn More

Florida Southern College is located a few minutes south of downtown Lakeland. Traveling from I-4, exit at U.S. 98 (North Florida Avenue) and follow it into the city, then turn left at McDonald Street. Ample parking is available adjacent to the visitor center. Although the campus is open year round, some buildings are closed on weekends and when school is not in session. Guided tours are generally available on Thursdays, and special arrangements can be made for group tours for a modest fee. Call (941) 680-4110 for more information.

To learn more about Frank Lloyd Wright, look for the following titles in your library:

An American Architecture by Frank Lloyd Wright, edited by Edgar Kaufman. New York: Horizon Press, 1955.

Frank Lloyd Wright on Architecture by Frank Lloyd Wright. New York: Duell, Sloan and Pierce, 1941.

Letters to Clients by Frank Lloyd Wright. Fresno: The Press at California State University, 1986. (Includes correspondence between Wright and President Spivey).

The Frank Lloyd Wright Companion by William Allin Storrer. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1993. (Includes drawings and photographs of Florida Southern College buildings).

# CITRUS COUNTY

Indian mounds,  
oak-shaded  
communities,  
fishing villages,  
sugar mill ruins,  
historic  
restaurants, and  
manatees galore.

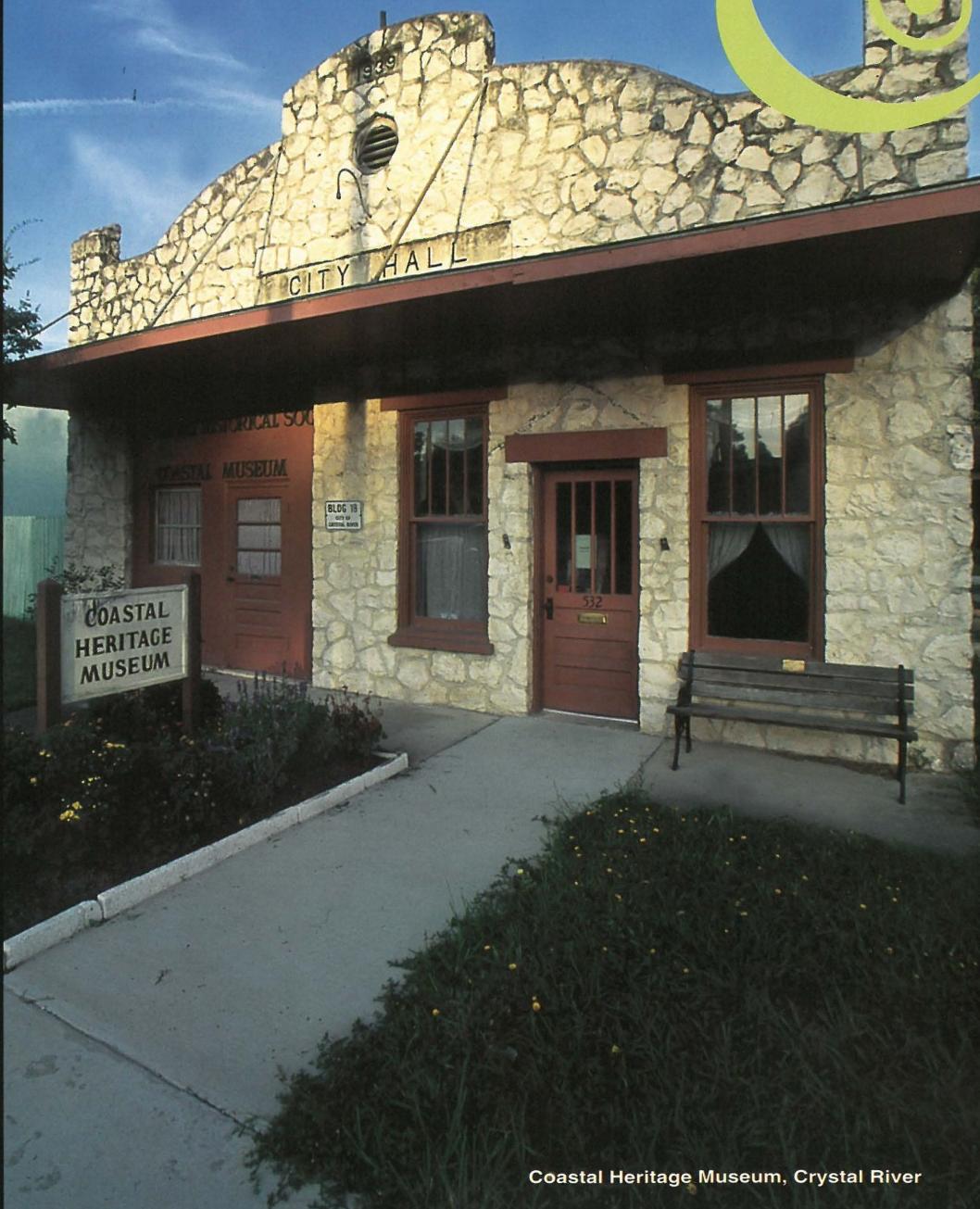
All of these can be  
found together in  
only one place in  
Florida, and it's a  
great place to take  
the entire family  
for a long  
weekend, and for  
many, a wonderful  
place to live.

By Rusty Ennemoser

Photography by  
Ray Stanyard

RDP II 2

# HISTORY

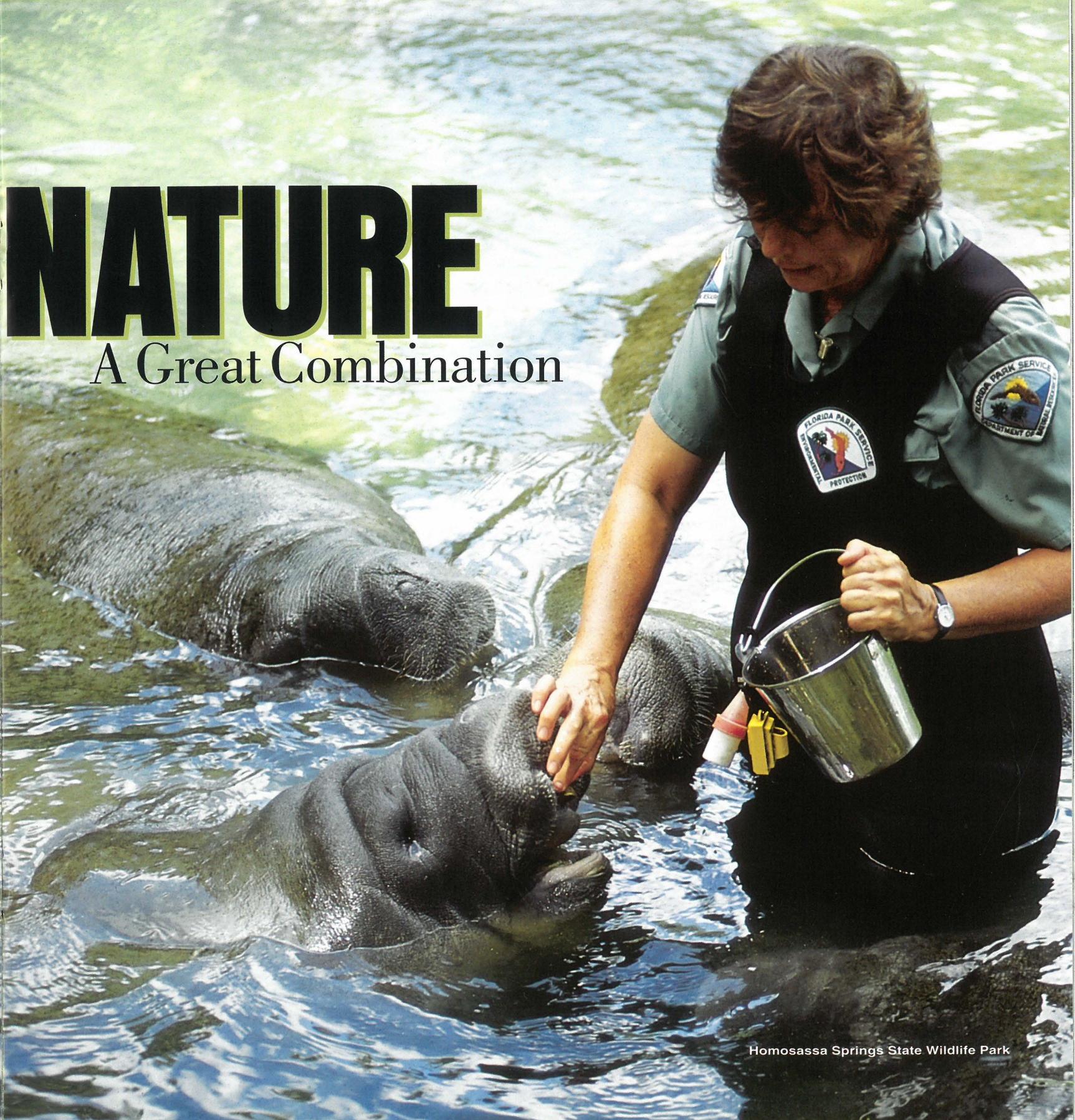


Coastal Heritage Museum, Crystal River

RDP II

# NATURE

A Great Combination



Homosassa Springs State Wildlife Park

# C

itrus County on Florida's Gulf Coast ninety minutes north of Tampa is home to seven rivers, innumerable springs, marshes and lakes, state parks and biking trails. The three major towns in the county are Inverness, the county seat, Homosassa and Crystal River. Smaller communities such as Floral City, Beverly Hills, Hernando and Lecanto dot the county.

What sets Citrus County apart from other Florida areas are its natural attractions. More than 152,000 acres out of its 683 square miles are maintained as wildlife habitats for those who want to experience the natural side of Florida. Most noteworthy is the country's largest herd of East Indian manatees who populate its rivers. Local residents are fanatic about preserving "their" manatees, and the sea cow motif can be found everywhere.

The natural resources of the region which attract hikers, divers and fishing enthusiasts today, also drew pre-Columbian mound builders who favored the ideal climate and plentiful game and fish. The Crystal River State Archaeological Site is located at one of the longest continuously occupied sites in Florida. The park contains the remains of a large Indian village and several ceremonial and burial mounds. An excellent museum has exhibits explaining the site and its former inhabitants.

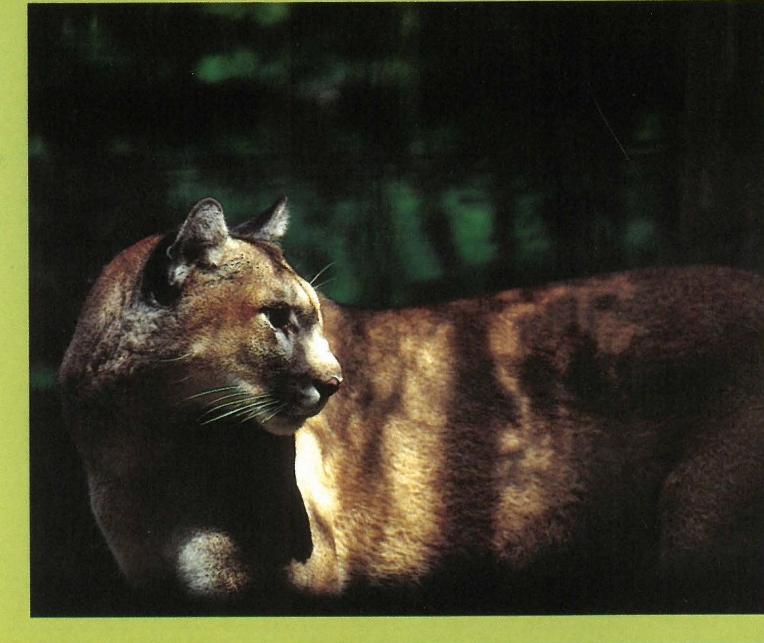
The town of Crystal River is home to the Coastal Heritage Museum, housed in the 1939 city hall. Tour guidebooks of the area and information about the history of Crystal River are available at the museum. Nearby is Heritage Village, a charming cluster of antique and gift shops in historic buildings, and Conversations Tea Room, which serves up a light lunch and gourmet teas on stained glass tables made in an artist's loft that hangs above the dining room.

South on U. S. 19 about twelve miles is the town of Homosassa, home of the Yulee Sugar Mill State Park, Homosassa Springs State Wildlife Park, and Old Homosassa, a delightful fishing village. Homosassa has been considered a sports lover's paradise since the turn of the century and was a destination for wealthy and prominent Americans such as Grover Cleveland, Thomas Edison, John Jacob Astor and Winslow Homer. The sugar mill ruins in Old Homosassa include remains of the boiler, chimney and mill machinery that were used to process sugar cane before the Civil War. Interpretive signs explain the history of the site.

Also in Old Homosassa are artists' shops, marinas, seafood restaurants, small motels and charter fishing services. At the Riverside Inn, visitors can take a guided pontoon boat upriver and view manatees in their natural habitat or simply sit on a shaded bench and watch the fishing boats go by. Across the River is K. C. Crump's, a fishing lodge since 1906 and now a fine seafood restaurant. A shuttle boat ferries guests from one side of the river to the other. In the middle of the river is Monkey Island, where chimps play on a miniature lighthouse.

Probably the area's premier attraction is Homosassa Springs State Wildlife Park, which serves as a refuge for injured and orphaned manatees and showcases native species of plants, animals and fish. At the state park's main entrance, visitors board a pontoon boat from which they may catch a glimpse of raccoons, deer, otters, ospreys and alligators. An underwater observatory gives a spectacular view of manatees and fish upclose. Don't miss the manatee feeding demonstration.

## What sets Citrus County apart from other Florida areas are its natural attractions.



Riverside Inn, Homosassa



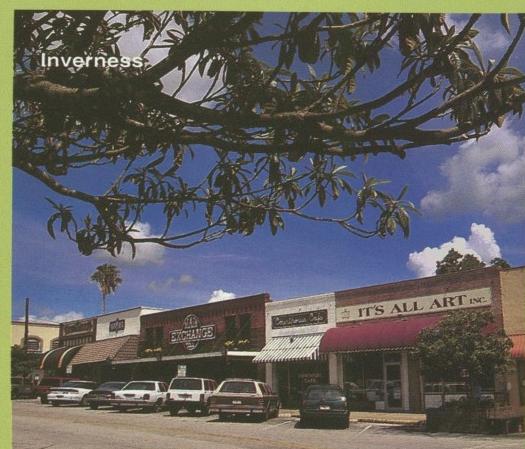
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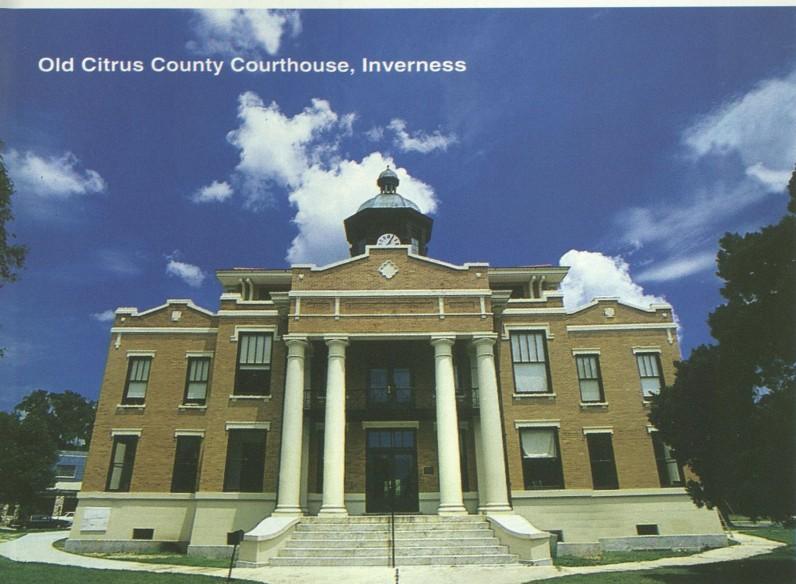
Century-old oaks line the main street of Floral City and attract many to this idyllic small-town.

Crystal  
River  
Indian  
Mounds





Old Citrus County Courthouse, Inverness



The one non-native animal in the park is Lucifer, the county's much beloved hippopotamus. Lucifer lived at the park when it was a private attraction, and when the state purchased the park and wanted only native Florida animals in residence, the county's citizens petitioned the governor. Lucifer was named an honorary Florida native, and remains in the park to delight his visitors.

To the east of Homosassa, Inverness boasts the Citrus County Courthouse as its centerpiece, with its traditional clock tower and copper cupola. In the midst of renovation funded in part by state historic preservation grants, the courthouse overlooks a recently renovated downtown with ice cream shops, antique stores and cafes. A nearby railroad depot located on the Withlacoochee State Trail is anticipated to become the site of a restaurant. The century-old Crown Hotel was Inverness' first general store and now, with its British theme and authentic Victorian decor, offers 34 elegant guest rooms with brass beds, velvet chairs and old-fashioned lamps. The decor is further enhanced by a sweeping spiral staircase, crystal chandeliers and reproductions of the Crown Jewels.

Nearby Floral City boasts many historic sites and buildings that date from the 1880s to the 1920s. Century-old oaks line the main street of this charming community, which is attracting younger families to its idyllic small-town atmosphere. Also located in Floral City is Pleasant Hill Baptist Church, one of the oldest African-American buildings in the county. Built between 1895 and 1910, the church is listed in the *Florida Black Heritage Trail*.

Walkers, joggers, bicyclists, birdwatchers and equestrians can find hours of enjoyment in the many thousands of acres that have been preserved in Citrus County. Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Reserve and St. Martin's Marsh Aquatic Preserve are important areas for waterfowl and for the survival of the endangered manatees. The 42,000-acre Withlacoochee State Forest offers pristine trails, campgrounds, and horse stables. The recently-completed Withlacoochee State Trail offers mile after mile of paved paths for biking and hiking.

Nearly every month of the year, Citrus County offers events, from music festivals to art shows. The Crystal River Jam every November attracts country music lovers. Not to be missed is Floral City Heritage Days in December, and January is the best time of year to spot manatees. March brings the Floral City Strawberry Festival and State Fiddling Championship, as well as the Citrus County Fair. Fort Cooper Days in April reenact a battle of the Second Seminole War. ■

### To Learn More

For information about attractions and events in Citrus County, call 1-800-587-6667. The Coastal Heritage Museum in Crystal River has irregular hours; call (352) 795-1755. For information about Crystal River State Archaeological Site and Yulee Sugar Mill Ruins State Park, call (352) 795-3817. Homosassa Springs State Wildlife Park can be reached at (352) 628-5343. To learn more about the Withlacoochee State Trail, call (904) 394-2280. Floral City self-guided tour brochures are available by calling (352) 726-7740.

# THE MINORCA TRA

*By Tina Buccavallas*  
*Photography by Eric Dusenberry*



# AN IL

## MEDITERRANEAN CULTURE IN NORTHEAST FLORIDA

**T**he Minorcans are one of the lesser known groups that have shaped Florida history and were among the earliest colonists in New Smyrna and St. Augustine. Today members of this ethnic group preserve some of the cultural traditions practiced by their forbears in New Smyrna and St. Augustine and you can visit a number of historic sites related to their heritage.

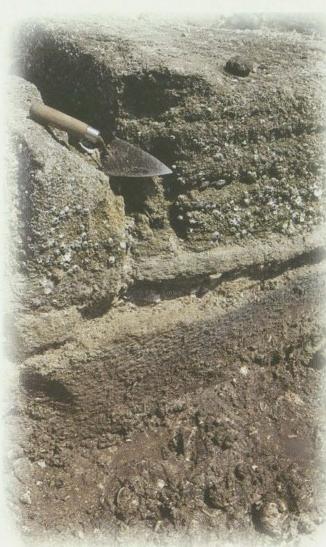
In the mid-eighteenth century, Scottish physician Andrew Turnbull dreamed of creating a profitable plantation in Britain's newly acquired land of Florida. Endowed with a government land grant, he chose a location 75 miles south of St. Augustine to grow indigo, cotton, rue, hemp, madder and other agricultural products for export and hoped to enlist at least 500 colonists to work the plantation he called New Smyrna. Convinced that Mediterranean peoples would be well suited to the warm Florida climate, he recruited a diverse group of colonists that included Minorcans, Greeks, Corsicans, and Italians. By the time his ships sailed in March of 1768, 1,403 had enlisted as indentured servants to work the land at the owners' expense. At the end of a pre-arranged period, they were to be given land and freedom.

During the two-month voyage, nearly 150 colonists died of scurvy, crowded conditions and the results of bad weather. Unfortunately, no one made adequate provisions for such a large group at New Smyrna. With supply shortages, poor living conditions and mosquito infestation, the death toll rose to about 450 by the end of the first year.

The colonists worked hard and the plantation began to show a profit within a few years. However, the people of New Smyrna did not receive sufficient food, clothing or medical care and many more died. To make matters worse, the authorities would not grant them their freedom or land at the end of the contract period. In 1777, three men walked and swam the 75 miles to St. Augustine to plead their case to Governor Patrick Tonyn. The governor released them from indentured servitude and the remaining 690 colonists fled to sanctuary in St. Augustine.

Today the trail of the New Smyrna colonists can be seen in many historic sites along the northeastern coast of Florida. A good place to begin is New Smyrna Beach, which includes the greatest number of British-era colonial sites in Florida. At the Historic Connor Library Museum in downtown Old Fort Park, visitors can obtain maps and information detailing New Smyrna's history, view an interpretive exhibit about the Minorcans, and purchase relevant books. Old Fort Park ruins are directly outside the Museum. The site consists of the remains of a British-era building which may once have been the Minorcans' first church. About six blocks south of the Park is the Old Stone Wharf, which lies partially submerged in the Indian River. In the eighteenth century, this coquina structure at the southern end of the King's Highway served as a major hub for shipping and overland suppliers.

*The Spanish Quarter Museum offers interpretation of colonial life in St. Augustine, including the weaving traditions of Minorcan settlers. (Right) Archaeologists have recently been excavating the Old Stone Wharf in New Smyrna.*



# I

In St. Augustine, the Minorcans occupied empty buildings or vacant lots north of the plaza in an area that eventually became known as the "Minorcan Quarter," the "Greek Quarter," or just "The Quarter." There they reestablished many aspects of Mediterranean folklife including religious holidays, food customs, traditional occupations and other customs. The Minorcans created an enduring economic niche for themselves by supplying fruits and vegetables from their lands, as well as maritime products and transportation to their new community. Some also practiced masonry or carpentry, while others became shopkeepers.

Today the Minorcan Quarter is the focus of restoration in St. Augustine along St. George Street between Orange and Hypolita Streets. The Genopoly House at 14 St. George Street is the oldest remaining woodframe structure. It was built around 1778 by Juan Genopoly, a Greek carpenter from the New Smyrna colony. Across the street is the Llambias House, originally a one-story, two-room coquina stone residence built in 1750. Former New Smyrna colonists added the second story and balcony in the late 1700s. Other Quarter sites associated with the Minorcans include the Segui-Kirby Smith House, the Gonzalez-Alvarez House and the Canova House. The cemetery at the Mission of Nombre de Dios includes many Minorcan graves.

For a more hands-on experience, the Spanish Quarter Museum offers visitors an interpretive view of colonial life in several restored buildings, one of which includes an exhibit

## TODAY THE TRAIL OF THE NEW MANY HISTORIC SITES



on Minorcan culture. The museum store features books and objects reflecting Minorcan culture, including traditional palmetto fiber hats, which are among the weaving and needlework traditions preserved by Minorcan women since colonial days.

The Greek Orthodox Shrine of St. Photios at 41 St. George Street now occupies the site of the Church

of San Pedro, which the Minorcans established upon their arrival. In the 1970s, the Greek Orthodox Church of North America restored the building and created the Shrine of St. Photios to commemorate the Greek colonists of New Smyrna. Open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., the shrine offers an audiovisual presentation on Greek immigration

*The Gonzalez-Alvarez House in St. Augustine .*

## SMYRNA COLONISTS CAN BE SEEN IN ALONG THE NORTHEASTERN COAST OF FLORIDA.

to the Americas and an exhibit entitled, "The New Smyrna Colony: A Mediterranean Odyssey to East Florida." The beautiful St. Photios Chapel features Byzantine style frescoes illustrating the life of Christ. The Shrine celebrates the annual "Landing Day" of the New Smyrna colonists each June 26.

The New Smyrna colonists brought Italian, Greek, and Minorcan maritime customs with them. Today their descendants continue to fish, shrimp, harvest shellfish, build boats, make nets, build crab traps and operate commercial ventures based on these activities. The Minorcans participate in such maritime-based religious observances as the annual Palm Sunday Blessing of the Fleet and enjoy traditional seafood dishes such as Minorcan fish chowder and fried mullet roe.

Many area restaurants include Minorcan specialties on their menus. Descendants of the New Smyrna colony still prepare many distinctive and delicious dishes often cooked in well-seasoned cast-iron pots and skillets. The small green and orange datil peppers grown locally are used in many stock bases and sauces, including hearty fish chowders. Minorcan datil-pepper jelly and Minorcan pear and datil pepper relish are available in some local shops.

Since the founding of the New Smyrna colony, the Catholic Church has been central to the cultural life of the community. Constructed of coquina, the Cathedral of St. Augustine was completed in 1797 to replace several earlier churches south

*The Old Stone Wharf Ruins (right) and the ruins at Old Fort Park are reminders of the Minorcan presence in New Smyrna.*



of the Plaza. One of its interior murals depicts the Minorcan refugees entering St. Augustine. A statue of Father Camp, the Minorcan priest who ministered to the community in both New Smyrna and St. Augustine, marks the west lawn of the Cathedral. The names of the original New Smyrna families are inscribed on the statue's coquina pedestal.

You can still view the Old Spanish Quarries on Anastasia Island. Opened in 1671, most of the coquina used to build St. Augustine's colonial structures was mined here. Minorcan descendants are among the few modern craftspeople who know how to work with coquina.■

### To Learn More

Griffin, Patricia C., "The Minorcans," in Clash Between Cultures: Spanish East Florida, 1784-1821. Ed. By Jacqueline K. Fretwell and Susan R. Parker. St. Augustine: St. Augustine Historical Society, 1988.

Griffin, Patricia C. Mullet on the Beach: The Minorcans of Florida, 1768-1788. St. Augustine: St. Augustine Historical Society, 1991.

Panagopoulos, E. P. New Smyrna: An Eighteenth Century Greek Odyssey. Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1966.

Rasico, Philip D. The Minorcans of Florida: Their History, Language, and Culture. New Smyrna Beach: Luthers, 1990.

The Historic Conner Library Museum, Old Fort Park, New Smyrna Beach. Hours are Thursday to Saturday, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., or by appointment. To visit outside of normal operating hours, call (904) 428-3256.

*Once a thriving center for tobacco growing, Havana, Florida is now growing as an arts and antiques community.*

L eafy, green tobacco blanketed the rolling Gadsden County fields in 1906, and Havana, named after the Cuban city that was capital of the cigar industry, was born. Former Secretary of State R. A. Gray who had earlier been the town's school principal noted "tobacco . . . brought fancy prices in 1906 and 1907 . . . and Havana was becoming a real town." Unfortunately, the "real" town he watched grow went up in flames in 1916. Twenty-five buildings,



# HAVAN

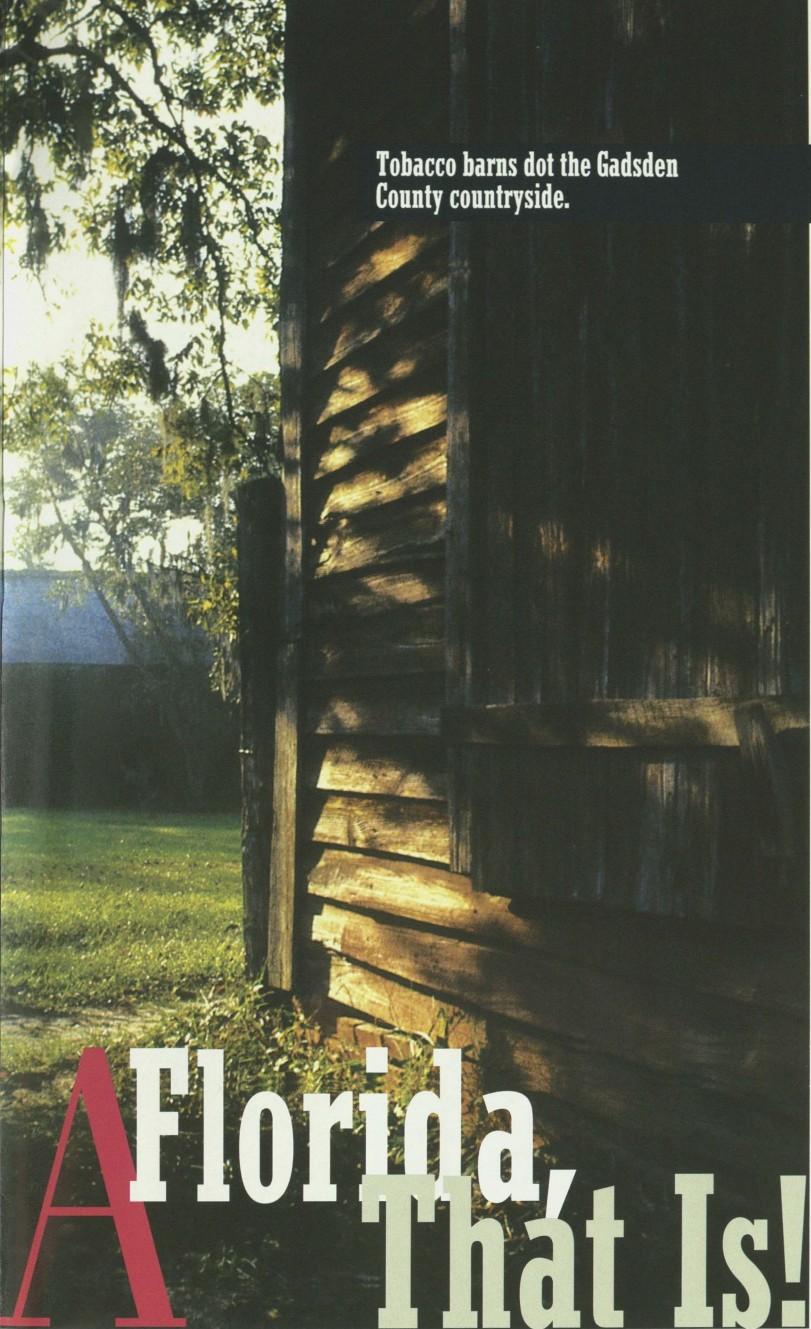
almost all in the business district, were destroyed. Ultimately, tobacco—underpinning the economy throughout the community's history—met a similar fate. By 1977, when growers could no longer meet newly established minimum wage requirements and still make a profit, the tobacco industry had died in Gadsden County.

Today, Havana is a good example of a small Florida farming town that has found a new future as a shopping destination in a setting of attractive old commercial buildings. Now the community is a mecca for art and antique lovers, a retreat for those who seek fine works of art, unique antiques or that distinctive gift not available in a mall setting. Paintings often reflect Havana's agricultural



**Art galleries in Havana are popular with visitors.**





Tobacco barns dot the Gadsden County countryside.

# A Florida That Is!

past, and antiques can be purchased that are true remnants of the tobacco industry. The town's history hasn't been forgotten, but a new economic future has been forged out of necessity.

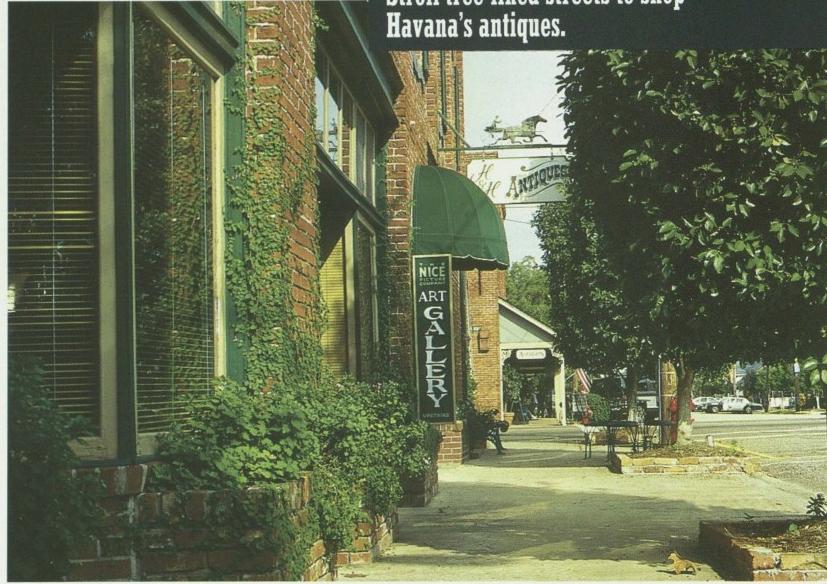
Several of the burned buildings' original brick walls still make up some of Havana's shops, boutiques and galleries. The entire downtown can be seen on foot, passing along short, tree-lined streets. A variety of delicious foods are available in several restau-

## To Learn More

Havana is located about 12 miles northwest of Tallahassee on Highway 27. Most shops are open Wednesday through Sunday. All are open on Saturday. Call the area chamber of commerce at (904) 627-9231 for further information about Havana. *Uncertain Seasons* by Elizabeth Shaffer Morgan, published by the University of Alabama Press in 1994 (ISBN 0-8173-0702-8), is a childhood memoir that recreates daily life in Havana during World War II.



Stroll tree-lined streets to shop Havana's antiques.



rants, from delicate finger sandwiches to spicy stuffed bell peppers and shrimp and okra gumbo. Don't miss the homemade key lime pie or chocolate angel food cake.

Many of the shops use the community's history as a backdrop for their wares. One antique store displays old furniture against rustic brick walls that date to the town's earliest years when Shaffer & Ellinor Hardware store conducted business on the same street corner beginning in 1904. Other gallery, gift and antique businesses are housed in a long clay block building that was constructed in the 1940s and used by the hardware store for storage as well as for tobacco packing. Similar shops are located in another nearby large brick building that served as a vegetable cannery, then later as a processing site for tupelo honey.

Highway 12 which intersects Havana meanders through pastoral farmland. Along this beautiful road are several old tobacco barns, decaying reminders of Havana's role in a great Florida industry. ■

## CALENDAR

Fall  
1996

### Through October 20

#### Melbourne

"Dale Chihuly: Macchia." Exhibition of glassmaking by world famous artist. Brevard Museum of Art and Science.  
(407) 242-0737.

### Through November 20

#### Palm Beach

"By Train to America's Playground." Photographs by Florida East Coast Railway's photographer Harry Wolfe from 1925 to 1958. Henry Morrison Flagler Museum.  
(561) 655-2833.

### Through December 1

#### Key West

'Tobacco Art: Cigar and Cigarette Labels from Cuba and Florida.' Lithographic printed labels, and artifacts relating to the tobacco industry. Key West Art & Historical Society.  
(305) 296-3913.

### Through January 31

#### St. Petersburg

"Pete Sones: Racing the Wind." Exhibit that tells story of a commanding officer in Florida's Civil Air Patrol, headquartered in Sarasota and established to guard the Florida coast against submarine attack during WWII. St. Petersburg Museum of History.  
(813) 894-1052.

### Through May 19

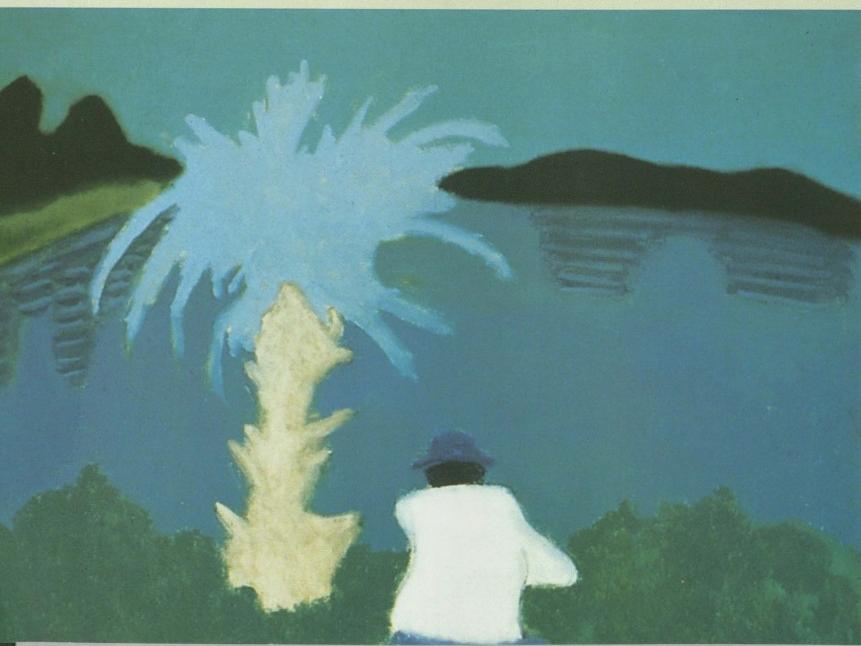
#### Gainesville

"Time and Place: American Art in the Permanent Collection." Paintings, sculpture, prints, drawings and photographs from the museum's permanent collection. Samuel P. Harn Museum of Art.  
(904) 392-9826.

### November 1-30

#### Winter Haven

Mum Festival. Festival showcasing more than two-and-one-half million blooms in various cascading displays. Cypress Gardens.  
(904) 324-2111.



### November 2-3

#### Barberville

Fall Country Jamboree. Event highlighted by folk arts, crafts, music, dance, storytelling, folkways and foods. Pioneer Settlement for the Creative Arts.  
(904) 749-2959.

### November 2-December 14

#### Eustis

Christmas in Eustis. Arts and crafts festival featuring approximately 100 crafters presenting in a 1910 home. Eustis Historical Museum.  
(904) 483-0046.

### November 5-January 19

#### Delray Beach

"A Splendid Elegance: Japanese Lacquer Boxes from the Elaine Ehrenkranz Collection." Delicate and precise lacquer boxes that represent the complex beauty of the Japanese culture. Morikami Museum and Japanese Gardens.  
(407) 495-0233.

### November 6-9 & 12-15

#### White Springs

Rural Folklife Days. Blacksmithing, draft horse work, caning, furniture-making, quilting and soap-making. Stephen Foster State Folk Culture Center.  
(904) 487-2333.

### November 8-December 24

#### St. Petersburg

Season of Lights Annual Holiday Exhibition. Handmade ornaments, functional pottery, fiberworks, glass, jewelry and other craft objects. Florida Craftsmen Gallery.  
(813) 821-7391.

### November 9-10

#### Coconut Grove

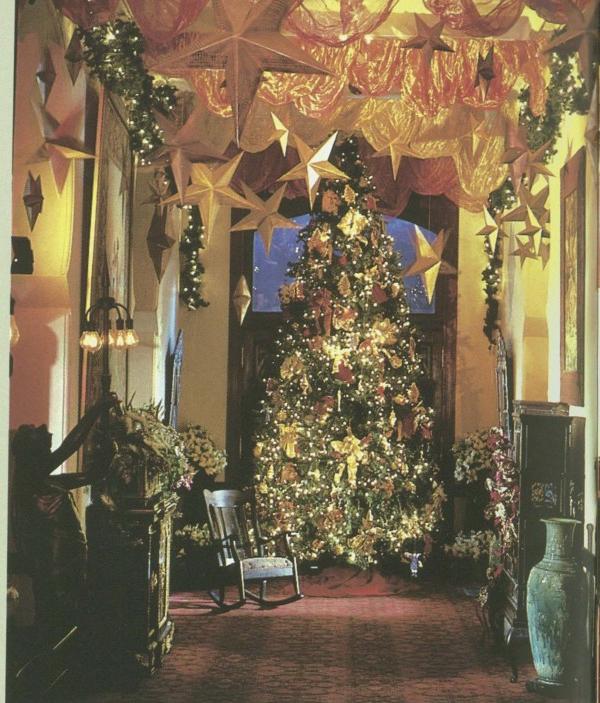
Banyan Arts & Crafts Festival. Named after the area's oldest living native trees, this festival highlights the historic beauty of Coconut Grove with more than 160 artists and food vendors.  
(305) 444-7270.

### November 9-10

#### Gainesville

The Fifteenth Annual Downtown Festival & Art Show. Festival highlights local entertainers, strolling performers, ethnic foods and work by local artists.  
(352) 334-2197.

"Time and  
Place:  
**American Art**  
in the  
Permanent  
Collection."  
Gainesville



**Victorian Christmas Stroll, Plant Museum**

### November 9-10

#### Naples

Old Florida Festival. Living history event that brings together craftworkers, folklorists, musicians and reenactors who revive and recapture everyday life on the Florida frontier. The Collier County Museum.  
(941) 774-8476.

### November 9-10

#### Ormond Beach

"Remember when . . ." The Seventeenth Annual Christmas Walk Festival. Held at The Casements, the former winter home of John D. Rockefeller, the festival features crafts, decorated trees, music, Santa, and food. The Casements.  
(904) 676-3216.

### November 10

#### Daytona Beach

Bouchelle Center of Decorative Art opening. New exhibits wing highlighted by approximately 1,000 decorative art objects. Museum of Arts and Sciences.  
(904) 255-0285.

### November 19- January 12, 1997

#### Ocala

"Selections from Chroma." Paintings by twelve Florida artists noted for their use of color. Appleton Museum of Art.  
(352) 236-7100.

### November 23-24

#### Miami

Harvest Festival. This twenty-second annual South Florida festival features foods, crafts, folklife, reenactors, and entertainment. Historical Museum of Southern Florida.  
(305) 375-1492.

### December 1-23

#### Tampa

"Fifteenth Annual Victorian Christmas Stroll: Magical Memories of a Fairy Tale Past." Experience the elegance of holidays past in the opulent decor of the former Tampa Bay Hotel. Henry B. Plant Museum.  
(813) 254-1891.

**December 6-31**

Sarasota

Holiday Celebration at Selby Gardens. Seasonal floral displays on the garden grounds in conjunction with the annual "Holiday House." The Marie Selby Botanical Gardens. (941) 366-5731.

**December 7-23 and 26-31**

Lake Wales

Return to the Grandeur of the Past—Christmas at Pinewood. Tour of 20-room Mediterranean Revival mansion that features a collection of ornaments and decorations. Bok Tower Gardens. (941) 676-1408.

**December 14-15**

Alachua

The First Annual Alachua Dickens Festival. Local artists and craftspeople provide music, entertainment, and Victorian games. (352) 334-2197.

**December 21-22**

Thonotosassa

Christmas at Fort Foster. Living history event at a Second Seminole War site. Hillsborough River State Park. (813) 987-6771.

Bouchelle Center of  
Decorative Art, Museum of  
Arts and Sciences

**December 26-January 1**

Miccosukee Indian Village

Annual Indian Arts Festival. American Indian artisans gather for a week of activities that include dancing, alligator wrestling, airboat rides and authentic Indian crafts and foods. (305) 223-8380.

**January 14**

White Springs

Stephen Foster Day. Event featuring a special musical program and carillon recitals of Foster selections. Stephen Foster State Folk Culture Center. (904) 397-4331.

**January 17-20**

Miami Beach

Art Deco Weekend. Street festival in a "salute to the great ocean liners of the 1930s," featuring Art Deco artists, antique dealers, big band concerts and foods. Miami Design Preservation League. (305) 672-2014.

**January 30-February 2**

Eatonville

Zora Neale Hurston Festival. "Reflections on

Twentieth-Century American Culture: the Hurston Legacy as Represented in Word, Image, Sound and Movement." Activities include music, theater, children's events, folk stories, art show, market place and food. (407) 647-3307.

*Please call the number listed to verify dates. There may be an admission charge for some events. Listings for the calendar should be mailed at least four months in advance to Florida Heritage Magazine, 500 South Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250, or faxed to (904) 922-0496.*



## 20th Annual ART DECO WEEKEND

Jan. 17-20, 1997 in Miami Beach's  
Art Deco Historic District on Ocean Drive

ART DECO ANTIQUES, VENDORS AND ARTISTS

## ◊ ART DECO AT SEA ◊

*a salute to the great ocean liners of the 1930s*

*Join us for four incredible days  
of making history... while preserving it.*

for more information:

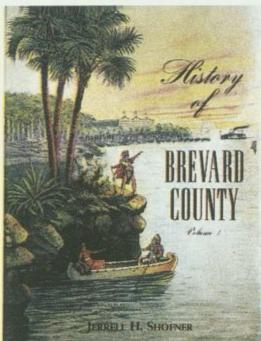
Art Deco Weekend P.O. Box 190180 Miami Beach, FL 33119-0180  
(305) 672-2014 fax (305) 672-4319

Art Deco Weekend is produced by Miami Design Preservation League with major funding and cooperation by the City of Miami Beach, Miami Beach Visitors and Convention Authority and Metropolitan Dade County Cultural Affairs Council. Art Deco Weekend is a registered trademark of MDPL, Inc. copyright 1996-97 MDPL. All rights reserved.

**HISTORY OF BREVARD COUNTY,  
VOLUME 1**

By Jerrell H. Shofner; *Brevard County Government Center, Growth Management Department, 2725 Judge Fran Jamieson Way, Viera. ISBN 0-9646660-0-6.*

The title of this book is somewhat misleading because it really covers the colorful history of a section of our state stretching from Paines Prairie in the north to the Kissimmee River valley in the west and the



Indian River Inlet in the south. This was the size of the area of Florida first known as Mosquito County. Shofner's account starts by describing the life of the Ais, the Native Americans who lived along the Indian River at the time Ponce de Leon stepped ashore at a village south of Cape Canaveral in 1513. It also includes tales of cattle drives, salt making and blockade running during the Civil War.

Transportation was difficult in early Brevard. Much traveling was done by river or on the ocean and not every vessel was able to find safe haven during the frequent storms. One of the more famous wrecks was the *LaDonna* which dumped several hundred pairs of women's shoes on the beach. Shofner noted that "Matching up the shoes was most difficult and mismatched footwear was the style for some time." While this fascinating book ends after World War I, a second volume will be coming out in November for those interested in following Brevard County's development from 1920 to 1990. Call (407) 633-2069 to order at \$29.95 for Volume 1 or \$49.95 for both volumes.

*Reviewed by Suzanne P. Walker, Chief, Bureau of Historic Preservation.*

**A HISTORY OF THE TIMUCUA INDIANS AND MISSIONS**

By John H. Hann. Gainesville: *University Press of Florida, 1996.*

In the past eight years, John Hann of the Florida Division of Historical Resources has published histories of the three most prominent Native American cultures living in Florida at the time of European contact. His first two studies detailed the Apalachee and the Calusa

civilizations and in his current work he turns his attention to the Timucua Indians, which, he claims, "were the most numerous among the three groups at contact and directly occupied more territory than any other native people in sixteenth-century Florida."

The Timucua-speaking population was centered in south Georgia and northeast Florida. They consisted of at least fifteen different tribes speaking perhaps eleven separate dialects. European contact with the Timucua began with the expeditions of de Soto and Narvaez in the early 1500s. In the late sixteenth century, following the founding of a permanent colony at St. Augustine, the Spanish organized missions among the Timucua. Concentrated along the coast of south Georgia and north Florida, missions were eventually established well into the interior.

Epidemics killed off many of the Timucua population. In the mid-1600s a revolt among the western Timucua was harshly put down by Spanish colonial officials, and attacks by Native American allies of the English in the late 1600s and early 1700s contributed greatly to their decline. Their numbers terribly reduced, the few surviving Timucuans were among the handful of Indians who departed Florida for Cuba upon the end of the First Spanish Period in the mid-1700s.

With *A History of the Timucua Indians and Missions*, Hann solidifies his claim as the foremost scholar of Florida's colonial Native American population. His research is exhaustive, with a heavy reliance on original Spanish and French records. The result is a truly poignant account of the decline and eventual extinction of the Timucua in the years following European contact.

*Reviewed by David J. Coles, Florida State Archives.*

**CELEBRATING FLORIDA: WORKS OF ART FROM THE VICKERS COLLECTION**

Edited by Gary R. Libby; Gainesville: *University Press of Florida, 1996. 144 pp. ISBN 0-8130-1477-8.*

This beautiful book was published origi-

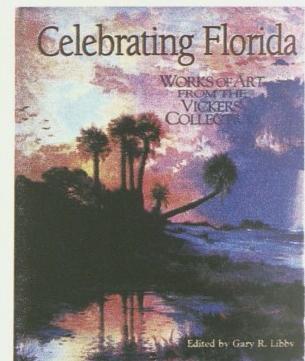
nally as the catalog for the Vickers collection of Florida paintings that was curated by the Museum of Arts and Sciences in Daytona Beach and exhibited statewide in honor of Florida's Sesquicentennial. But the book stands on its own as a comprehensive study of paintings and works on paper by some of the world's most significant artists who came to Florida from 1823 to 1950 to capture the state's beauty.

Essays by Wendell Garrett, editor at large for *The Magazine Antiques*; Nicolai Cikovsky, curator of American and British Painting at the National Gallery of Art in Washington, DC; and Erik Robinson, historian for the Florida Division of Historical Resources, deftly put the state's history in context. Garrett's essay, "Florida—A Cosmic Conspiracy," discusses how, from the very beginning, Florida was a land of myth and metaphor. "Those bold, ambitious, foolish adventurers and colonists invented the myth as early as the sixteenth century," he writes.

As to the art in the collection, Cikovsky writes that it is "wonderfully rich, remarkably deep, and filled with the most delightful and enlightening surprises." And, indeed it is. For those unfortunate enough not to have seen the collection up close, *Celebrating Florida* provides full color plates of each art object accompanied by a brief essay designed to place the work in context. Interspersed are photographs of many of the painters themselves.

Readers will find themselves entranced by each painting and comparing it to the Florida they know today. Sunsets, rivers, clouds, palm trees, thunderstorms and swamps are captured in ethereal light, while views of St. Augustine, Fort Marion, the Miami River and Central Florida lakes entice us to imagine what our Florida was like before Disney. The fact that well-known painters such as Tiffany, Moran, Catlin, Cope, Curtis, Herzog, Heade and Homer are represented in the collection is icing on the cake.

*Reviewed by Rusty Ennemoser, Florida Heritage editor.*

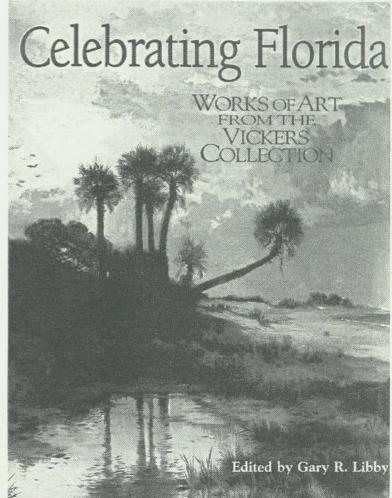


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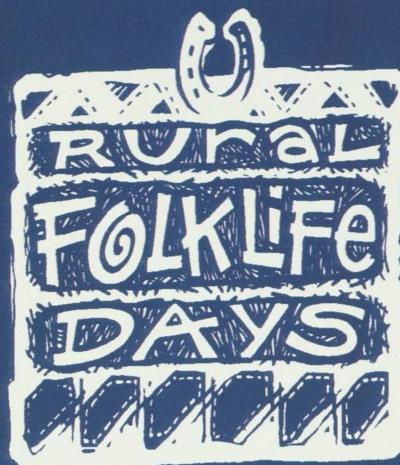
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# *on a road less traveled*



## **HENRY L. BEADEL—CURIOS NATURALIST**

STORY AND PHOTOGRAPH BY PHILLIP M. POLLOCK

**L**ongleaf pines pierce the skyline with vertical precision at Tall Timbers. Red-cockaded woodpeckers hammer at them noisily and spew bits of bark that form halos around their red, black and white feathered heads. This flurry of activity occurred even before naturalist Henry L. Beadel purchased this North Florida acreage in 1919. Though Beadel photographed these industrious birds and prized their spired homes enough to name this forested retreat after them, he probably never imagined they would become the focus of so much attention.

Today the Tall Timbers Research Station conducts studies on red-cockaded woodpeckers and bobwhite quail, as well as the wire grasses, broom sedges and longleaf pines these animals inhabit. Conservation, fire ecology and other biological research continues throughout the year. Beadel's frame vernacular home and historic building complex, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1989, sit on the fringe of this 4,000-acre preserve.

In the softly-lit living room patterned after northern rustic hunting lodges, glimpses of Beadel's life as a woodsman are visible. A giant tarpon is mounted over a wooden gun rack, and mounted

birds, their feathers rumpled with age, blend into the sweet gum wood paneling.

A worn work bench in the living room stretches the full length of the eastern wall facing distant Lake Iamonia. Beadel busied himself here, making long, gun-like mounts that would steady movie and still cameras that he aimed at wildlife subjects. An architect by profession, Beadel developed plans for boats that would take him out on the lake, providing even closer images of birds. And, when he wasn't crafting something, he would read about famous adventurers or relax with friends and family in the room's sitting area.

Now the late evening sun highlights the amber grain in the Stickley, Mission-style oak chairs near the fireplace. Henry Beadel is gone, but his spirit is everywhere, woven throughout projects in his home and in the wilderness he preserved outside.

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*Tall Timbers and the Henry L. Beadel home are located approximately 18 miles north of Tallahassee on County Road 12 three miles west of Highway 319. The facility is open to the public weekdays from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Tours are available by appointment. Call (904) 893-4153 for information.*

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